WEST POINT.

Preparations for the Coming Season-The Graduating Class and What It Is-How the Reorganization of the Army Affects It-The

It is a very fortunate circumstance for the peace nd quietude of this cosey nook among the High-ands that the examination of the graduating class takes place but once a year; for, were the case otherwise, what with the resounding of hammers, the screechings of contesting maids of all work in betel nailways, the beating of carpets, the burnishing of silver that rusts for want of use, the painting of parlor walls and parlor ceilings, the setting to rights I things that winter indolence allows to set themdves all wrong—all of which are the never-failing in a short space of time, a pandemonium quite worthy of the original. Now, although the professors do not begin their series of puzzles, sometimes digom to-morrow, the preparations for the momentou im and vigor that must, like many other things we vot of, be seen to be appreciated. Gracious knows that the "season" last summer, which was preceded citement, was one of immense attractiveness to to the middles who were certainly the attracdon par excellence; and if the domestic and public hubbub which is already making sad havoe here with the general peace of mind be a criterion of the diancy of the coming season, what on earth will who come here to see and be seen? Can any-body answer, or will anybody be answerable for 'he

eadful consequences?
THE GRADUATING CLASS. It is needless for me to state that the attraction this year, in the absence of all midshipmen, will be, in a female point of view, at least, the graduating class. This class entered the Academy in 1865, with eventy-four members all told, and it now only numbers thirty-nine, thanks to the extensive "weedwhich is practised by the professors at every annual examination of the fourth, third and second classes. This decrease in numbers from its entry, however, redounds more to the merit than otherwise present members, as every one can understand nward march from plebeship to the "wearing of the blue" are but the drones and stupids who have no the strength or the will to toll on up the diment ascent to the glorious end. The following are the names of the members of the class in the order of merit in which they were classed after the examination last

97.4	Names.	State.			Ad	
Order of General Merst.		Burn in.	Appointed from	Date of A-batterion.	nt Date of	
					Yars	Months
28448667884881111211111111111111111111111111111	W. C. Fitzsimmons Daniel M. Taylor. William P. Duvall. Worth Osgood. Arthur S. Hardy. Henry L. Harris Jacob A. Augur. David A. Lyte. John G. Bourks. Charles H. Rea. R. H. Lindsey. James E. Porter. Earl D. Thomas. Frank E. Nye. Charles Braden. Frank E. Nye. Charles Braden. Frank I. Nessee. William J. Reese. Wm. T. Crayeroft. Henry P. Perrins. Lohn W. Pullman. Charles Mouton. William B. Sanker Wells W. Leggett Wentz C. Miller. Jeb. H. Smallwood George R. Bacon. William R. Rasevo. Henry W. Sgrole.	N. Y. Tenn. Pa. Mich. Mich. D. C. Mich. Md. Ohio. Pa. Y. Pa. Y. Pa. Wanne Hill. Maine Mich. N. S. Ky Ky Ky Ky Ky Ky Hill. Hill	Pa. Mich. Mich. Mich. Mich. At large. Mich. At large. At large. At large. Mich. Mich	July 1, 1855 July 1, 1855 July 1, 1855 July 1, 1856 July 1, 1855	17 17 16 29 17 17 1 17 1 17 1 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	2 8 7 9

It is quite probable, even if all the members of the class succeed in graduating with full honors, which will doubtless be the case, that the class of 1809 will be set down on the records of the army as one of the smallest classes which has gone forth from West Point. I have it from good authority, however, that in the examination it will make up for paucity of members by showing a high order of merit from the first of the five "stars" to the last of the "bloody Sixth" that will be astonishing to the unsophisticated.

There is nevertheless one thing about the class which seems rather nutful to its proficiency, and good evidence of which may possibly be given at the examination, now interest the proficiency, and good evidence of which may possibly be given at the examination, now interest the profice of the profice of the profice of the given the carrier of the given and the control of merit. You are doubtless aware that heretofore the lucky fellows who graduated among the first five were always made officers in the engineer corps, and ever since the "star" custom was catablished, up to a short time ago, to be of this five was the greatest ambition of every catet who ever had any pretension of standing among the see expectants the possibility of seeing of the potential of the service would have been a very serious affront. Why, he had the most sovereign contempt for both. True, the prospect of a command of a battery of siege guns, or a squadron of cavairy, at no distant future, had certainly its attractions; but what was that to be compared with the dignity of being an entiture, had certainly its attractions; but what was that to be compared with the dignity of being an entiture, had certainly an attractions that was a start of the compared with the dignity of being an entiture, had certainly an advantage of the prospect of the carry of the carry

the First, now the only one in the United States service. On the 1st of the month it is to do away with the conventional blue and don's white cost, with ornamentations of the most elaborate character, all of which each man is compelled to wear and pay for hunself; which, besides being excessively military, is quite considerate on the part of the government to the poor fellows who blow themselves to pieces every year for the delectation of everybody with a good ear for music who chooses to come here and feel at home. What in the world induced the powers that be to so Austrianize the band as to clothe them in white is more than most people hereabouts can very well understand; but as the majority of the band are Germans, probably of the Austrian branch, the government may have consulted them before making the change. Happy band, considerate government!

the government may have consuited them before making the change. Happy band, considerate government!

has not as yet been appointed; at least General Pitcher, the commandant of the post, has not been informed as to who constitute the board, if it has been appointed, it is generally supposed—in fact it was the mention of congress in authorizing the President to appoint not more than seven gentlemen to visit the Academy every year to inquire into the "actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, final affairs and other concerns of the institution"—that the board should do their very utmost to find out everything concerning the Academy which might be improved upon and to report upon everything in which the country at large is believed to be interested. This is not always done. As a general rule three or four West Pointers are appointed on the board, and the natural result of almost every board's report to Congress is a vast, substantial adulation of the institution and everybody connected with it, as though it were in everything perfection liself. Again, the board are supposed to inquire into every department of the institution, which as a rule they do, after giving notice several hours beforehand to the authorities, graciously informing them that they will visit officially such and such places at such and such times. Then they are féted and seremaded and from one officer's house to another's, and from one professor's to another's, to dine and what not all; all of which is very well in its way, out which ingent not be so considered by everybody. It should not be understood by this that the boards are ever indusenced by all this sort of thing. Oh, no, but then visitors are human, and men as a general thing do not care about atvising a gentleman whose bread they have once broken and whose bread they have once broken and whose wine they have frunk. Now, in all fairness, would it not be better for the board to have, with its West Fointers, a West Point hater or two, like Ben Butler, were it onl

THE CANVASS IN VIRGINIA.

Position of the Conservatives-Interviews with Grant-Dissatisfaction with His Course-Loss of Popularity Among the Virginians-Who will be Chosen Governor?-Negroes Coming to Congress from Several Districts. WASHINGTON, May 22, 1869.

The political situation in Virginia is becoming very interesting, and the canvass is being actively prosecuted. The points of struggle are the constitution, the State ticket for Governor and other offices, the Legislature, and, lastly, members of Congress. In respect to the first there was a general expectation by the people that General Grant would avail himself of the authority conferred by the law of Congress to give them a separate vote on the county organization system. This expectation was based upon General Grant's emphatic declaration last winter to the committee of nine that this system was the worst feature of the constitution, he proceeding to give his reasons for this opinion. The late conservative Convention at Richmond, regarding the President as committed to this position, withdrew their party candidates and were generally disposed to regard the President as liberal and friendly. They appointed a committee to wait upon him in reference to the submission of the constitution, but it was some time before they reached

Washington. The first interview with him in behalf of this organization was that of Mr. L. Q. Washington, who stated by request the points on which a separate oath was desired, in addition to the disfranchisement and test oath clause. These were the county organization system and the clause denying the Legislature any power to pass a stay law. In respect to the last the President expressed no opinion, but in regard to the former said that he had been looking over the constitution, and found that to strike out the county system would endanger the school system. He was here informed that the conservatives did not oppose an educational system by the Legislature, and did not ask any vote on the part of the constitution which provided for it; but they were averse to the provision which allowed counties and districts where negroes largely preponderated to lay heavy additional taxes upon property. The President reiterated his general objections to the county system, declaring it to be unsuited to Virginia, however well adapted to Massachusetts, Oino or the northern part of lilinois. In the course of the conversation he spoke with great confidence of the speedy restoration of Virginia to prosperity, and of the great natural advantages and resources of the State. In reference to the clause denying the Legislature any power to pass a stay law, it was urged that this interdict was not usual; that it was a proper subject for the legislature to act on, subject to judicial review, and that the general indebtedness of the farmers, consequent upon a failure of crops and the depressed condition of industries, made such a temporary measure of relief almost indispensable. looking over the constitution, and found that to

temporary measure of relief almost indispensable. The impoverished condition of the people was strongly presented, and the President histened with interest to the whole exposition of the subject. The next day a common entity of the subject. The next day a common entity of the subject. The next day a common entity of the subject with the president. John R. Indian the subject of the control of t

ortionalely flerce.
As respects Congressmen, the State is not fully ade up; but it is known that Mr. Lewis McKenzie. As respects Congressmen, the State is not fully made up; but it is known that Mr. Lewis McKenzie, liberal republican, will oppose the carpet-bag caudidate in the Alexandria district with good prospects of success. In two or three of the eastern districts the negroes are largely in the ascendant; but the Wells party has been careful to put up carpet-baggers for Congress. These the conservatives propose to fight with Virginia negroes to the manner born, and thus it is not at all improbable that next session we shall see two or three negroes demanding admission with credentials from the Old Dominion. In the Norfolk district Dr. Bayne, negro, who figured in the constitutional question, will probably contest the field; and in the Richmond district Fields Cook, also colored, is running as an independent liberal republican, in opposition to Porter, the carpet-bagger, Altogether the delegation will be considerably speckled; but it may be a sumed as nearly certain that, while the carpet-baggers will be foiled of their game, on the one hand, there will be no representation whatever of the intellect and statesmanship which have made Virginia so conspicuous in the past. The philosophic and thoughtful R. M. T. Hunter, the eloquent Jonn B. Baldwin, Bocock, Tucker, Stuart—all will be in private station, unable to serve the State, which would otherwise demand their services.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The Position of the United States Twenty

.Vears Ago. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1869. A very slight examination of precedents in the distory of our own government will enable one to see that Ben Butler, and not Charles Sumner, has hit upon the right ground of complaint against England for her conduct during the existence of the late Southern rebellion. Summer nolds that England was culpable in according land or ocean belligerency to the Confederates, particularly in such great haste, while Butler seizes the British bull right by the horns and declares that he don't complain because belligerent rights were grauted a month, a week, a day, or minute after the breaking out of the rebellion, but because England, finding us in a great peril, took advantage of our embarrassing position to destroy us as a great nation. In other words, Butler's idea is that England sought not merely to recognize a people struggling for independence (her right to do which, under the law of nations, cannot be disputed), but deliberately conspired, by affording material aid cially and politically, and, if possible, sweep out of existence her only great national rival. This view of the case, tested by the light of historical precetained with consistency by our government. As Butler properly remarks, it saves us from the necessity of repudiating our repeatedly expressed views, and enables us to stand up with dignity to our old

nations, contended for the right to do pretty much the same things as those assumed on principl by England to be her right in her dealings with the United States during the late rebellion.

One illustration is as good as twenty, and I need go no further back than 1850 to find one apt to the purpose. At that time Old Zack Taylor was in the Presidential chair, and took it into his head to send a special agent to Vienna, charged with the duty of investigating the resources and prospects of the Hungarian revolution, with a view to an early recognition of the independence of Hungary and the formation of commercial relations with her. Mr. A. Dudley Mann was the person chosen for this delicate mission. It was intended to be entirely a secret mission, but somehow or other it got to the knowledge of the Austrian government, and a little diplomatic rumpus was the result. The Chevaller J. G. Huisemann was at the time Austrian Charge d'Affaires in this country, and was promptly directed to make "confidential and pressing representations" to our government against the propriety of the Mann mission and all interference in the domestic affairs of the Austrian empire. The diplomatic correspondence which resulted must be tolerably fresh in the recollections of the public. Huisemann applied to Mr. Clayton, the then Secretary of State, and was assured that the only object of the Mann mission was to obtain reliable information regarding the Hungarian revolution. President Taylor soon after died, Filimore became President and Daniel Webster Secretary of State. Huisemann and his imperial master, not satisfied with the Clayton explanation, reopened a correspondence with our government on the subject, and Huisemann, in a letter to Mr. Webster bearing date September 30, 1850, made a very pointed protest against the Mann mission, which he believed to be an unwarranted interference in the affairs of Austria. Mr. Huisemann in this letter called attention to the published instructions of Mr. Mann, which he declared in diplomatic language, let the cat completely out of the bag by showing that the intention

be all unwarranted interference in the affairs of Austria. Mr. Huisemann in this letter called attention to the published instructions of Mr. Mann, which he declared in dibiomatic language, let the car completely out of the bag by showing that the intention of our government was to recognize the Hungarlans and make treaties of commerce and friendship with them. He complained also of the language used in describing Austrian sway as an "iron rule" over Hungary, and found fault because Kossuth was characterized as an "illustrious man."

To this letter Mr. Webster replied some two months later, discussing pretty freely the subject of the right of an independent nation to accord belligerent rights to revolutionists and making several points that may be studied with advantage by some of our public men of the present day. The letter is too lengthy to reproduce in extenso in a correspondence like this, but I believe a few extracts will not be in appropriate at this time, when so much is said and written about the subject of beligerent rights. In one part of the letter Mr. Webster uses the following language:—

In the course of the year 1848 and in the early part of 1849 a

States. These verbal assurances have not been followed by any action on the part of the Secretary of State, in order to corroborate oilicially the declaration of the President, and to effect a satisfactory reconcilisation. After having specified with a great deal of caution the hostile proceedings of the Secretary of State, and after having demonstrated the false and dhagresable position which has been the result of such proceedings, I think it my duty to declare, from motives of propriety very paipable, that my government could not allow me to remain here any longer to continue an official intercourse with the principal promoters of the much to be lamented Kossuth episode. I avail myself of this occasion to tender my respectful thanks to the President for his invariably obliging conduct towards me.

HULSEMANN.

by obliging conduct towards me. "HULSEMANN.
To Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of Stale.
To this sancy note Mr. Webster did not deign to reply directly to Husemann himself. He watted nearly two months and then sent the following letter to Mr. McCurdy, our then representative at yienna:

Fo this saucy note Mr. Webster did not deign to reply directly to Husemann husself. He watted nearly two months and then sent the following letter to Mr. McCurdy, our then representative at Vienna:—

WEBSTER LAYS OUT HULSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1852.

SHE—I transmit a copy of a note of the 28th April last, addressed to me by the Obevalier Hulsemann, amouncing his intention of returning to Austria.—

SHE—I transmit a copy of a note of the 28th April last, addressed to me by the Obevalier Hulsemann's experience in the diplomatic service of his government has not instructed him accurately in the nature and limits of his official functions, and that not withstanding his long resistence in this country, and that not withstanding his long resistence in this country in the nature and limits of his official functions, and that not withstanding his long resistence in this country in the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of ordinary of his Imperial Majesty. Ever since the retirement of ordinary of his Imperial Majesty. Ever since the retirement of that gentleman he has acced as Granga d'Affairs, but, so far as we are aware. without any regular commission from his government. It is certain that he has austrias. Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Chevalier Hulsemann. It appears, has yet to learn that no foreign government or its representative can take just offence at anything which an ody-official communications only are to be regarded as indicating the sentiments and views of the government of the United States. If those communications only are to be regarded as indicating the sentiments and views of the government.

You will see from the Chevalier Hulsemann's note that he made an appeal to the President against what he calls nearly pager improprieties and unonlead from the proposed of the American public desires to preserve unimpaired the friendry reations between the two governments, wave communications only are to the proposed of the American public his proposed to the affairs had offende

lask you, now, if this is not exactly the position in which Summer would place us by attempting to carry out the views expressed in his speech.

If you ask these critics of Sumner what they themselves want they answer that the proper course for our government to pursue is to make a demand for the immediate payment of the actual losses sustained by our people consequent upon the hostile position assumed by England Guring our domestic troubles, and, that being refused, to withdraw our Mimister from the Court of 'st, James, and either declare war or bide our time until England finds her "difficulty," and then pay her back in her own coin. This is further than either Sumner or Butler would have us go, but it is the only consistent course to pursue under the circumstances. If we believe England's course towards the South was not actuated merely by a generous sympathy for people struggling to free themselves from oppressive rule, but that, in the language of Ben Butler, her real object was to destroy us as a nation, what is the use of further negotiation? Why not say what we mean boldly, and why not act up to what we say, as becomes a great and powerful nation? Summed up in a few words, this is what the bulk of the anti-Sumner folks suggest as the proper mode of dealing with this troublesome question.

But there is another class of anti-Sumner folks suggest as the purpose of gaining popularity he has not hesitated to saddle a responsibility upon England which properly flows from the action of our own government. These sponsibility upon England which properly flows from the season of cowardice to declare that our vast commerce could be driven from the seas by a few privateers bearing the flag of the confederacy. Our commerce was gradually decreasing before the breaking out of the rebellion at all, owing to the want of proper logislation—a want which was caused

Past and Present—Progress of Time—The Ruins of Delhi—Indian Logends—Moham-medan Tombs, Canals, Temples—Modern Delhi—Appearance of the People—Eastern Amssements—The Nautch Girls and Their Performances.

DELHI, March 6, 1869. Delbi is the terminus of the East Indian Railway ,017% miles from Calcutta. The city of the Great Mogul the terminus of an English railway! Where are your Tarear hordes now, O Tamerlane, the conqueror! Where your treasures now, Aurangzebe the magnificent i and where your marble palaces now, O Akbar, prince of architects! In a space of ten miles square, on the river Jumna, the ruined cities of the Mogul kings lie scattered in wrecks of palaces forts, mosques, tombs, klosks and minarets. A dozen cities have arisen in their magnificence on the banks of the Jumns, and a dozen times the desolation of war has levelled them to the ground. The graudeur of the Great Mogul has passed away. The British lion rears rampant over the peacock throne. The hosts of Tameriane are made into mortar for the building of an English railway station. The crescent fades away before the cross, and the cradle of the human race is attended by a robust nurse from the West, infusing life and vigor into the puny children of Asia. A greater power than Tameriane ever dreamed of has come. Its main column reaches from the sea to the Himalayas, a thousand miles long. Its wings rest upon the two seas, with bases of supplies at Bombay and Calcutta. Its sentinels never sleep and the thunder of its march will soon awaken the echoes of the Vale of Cashmere. And this power is steam. Another great power is gathering in the north; its base of supplies is Moscow and its destination the Pacific Ocean-China if it can. India if it must. It cannot be many years before the master of the land and the mistress of the seas will meet in the valley of Cashmere to contend for the mastery of Asia, and then the shock will shake the Himaiayas. Boin these great Powers are coquetting with the petty princes who stand between them. The maharajah of Cashmere would fain secure the independence of his petty State by

are coquetting with the petty princes who stand between them. The maharajah of Cashmere would fain secure the independence of his petty State by subserviency to either; and of the two brothers who claim to rule in Afghanistan Engand has taken one by the hand; the other is a refugee in dominions recently acquired by Russia, and may perchance come back with a Russian anxihary at his back.

Amid the ruins of old Deihi a single shaft of red sandstone preserves the edicts of an emperor who reigned B. C. 220. All around are the ruins of ages. The whole area covered with ruins has been estimated at fifty square miles. In order to obtain a good view of the ruins of Deihi and the surrounding country you may ascend the Kootub Minar, about eleven miles from the modern city. It is said to be the loftlest column in the world. Its form tapers from the base to the summit and is divided into seven stories by balconles, at each of which you can stop and measure your distance from the ground. The projecting galleries which separate the stories are supported by heavy stone brackets. The whole height is 240 feet, but tradition says some sixty feet of the top had to be removed on account of a stroke of lightning having shattered the summit. The tower is supposed to be 700 years old and was erected by a rajah at the request of a favorite daughter who desired to ascend as near heaven as possible in order that her prayers might be heard. There are many other legends, but this is probably as truthful as any and pleased me best. Near this tower is an iron pillar sixteen inches in diameter and fliy feet high.

The Hindoo legend about the pillar is that one of the rajahs, dreading the fall of his dynasty, consulted to insure its perpetuity. He was told that in he would sink an iron shaft into the ground and pierce the head of the snake god, who supported the world, his kingdom would endure lorever. The column was accordingly constructed and sunk into the earth to the depth of twenty-six feet. The King was not satisfied that the iron had p

Crimes, makes the following record:—

I have taken pains to discover the surviving relations of all persons who suffered from the wrath of my late lord and master, Mohanmest Tooghtek, and having pensioned and provided for them, have caused them to great full parion and forgreeness to that prince in the presence of the holy and learned men of this age, whose signatures and seals as witnesses are affined to those documents, the whole of which, as far as lay in my power, have been procured and put into a lord and deposited in the vault in which Mohammed Toogluck is entombed.

is entombed.

Tarer in the tomb the evidences of his pardon and forgiveness await the opening of the Court of Heaven, when the seals shall be broken.

The tomb of Jebanara Begum, the eldest daughter of Shah Jehan, bears a very touching inscription. It is a plain square marble structure, surmounted by a screen of that exquisite marble trellis-work which is so beautiful a feature in Mussulman architecture. It is not covered by a slab. At the head is a stone, with an inscription dictabled by herself, which runs as follows:

Let no rich canopy cover my grave. This grass is the best

that may be apticular with a streaming of some of my completion of the completion of completion of completion of completion of completion of the completion

freshingly cool in their white, flowing robes. They were received with great courtest by the host and his relatives, each conducted to an appropriate seat and served with sweetmeats and some tobacco for the inevitable hubble-bubble—a pipe, around which a dozen or more gather and smoke by turns. The audience must have numbered from 4.50 to 500 by the time the musicans commenced to enliven the evening entertainment with their strange instruments.

by the time the musicians commenced to enliven the evening entertainment with their strange instruments.

The nautch girls are a caste in India—parlabs, it may be, but very beautiful. They never marry and accumulate great wealth. The prima donna of the evening received loo rupees per night for her services, and each of her four assistants a considerable sum, the amount being paid by the host for the entertainment of his guesss. After the overture the prima donna came out upon the stage, dressed in brilliant colors and covered with jewelry. She was a tail, handsome girl, with a very pleasant voice and graceful gestures. Keeping time to the music she began to sing and dance, and as she had been informed of the presence of strangers, or observed our stiff costumes, in contrast with the easy flowing robes of the natives, she advanced and paid her respects to her foreign admirers in the most graceful manner. The song was a slow Hindoo plaint, and, as the interpreter informed me, she had lost her sweetheart and was seexing another to replace the faithless swain. The scene changed four or five times, when the other nautch girls joined in the performance, some of the dancing being very furious. In the concluding dance the primat donnat was in excellent spirits, several contributions having been made to her stock of jewelry. Her song was more cheerful, her dancing more lively, and one could imagine by the evitage of motion which she threw into the latter part of the performance that she had found a sweetheart or was in a fair way to do it. It cannot be supposed that in the house of a respectacie hindoo merchant in Delin any improprieties would be allowed in a nautch, but it has been surmised that in less respectatole places the performance is carried into the regions of indelicacy, and that, by the conclusion of their costume except the jewerry which admired to their costu

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:-

"Weicome to Spring;" song. Mendelssohn. One of the composer's fugitive waifs of melody, fresh and pleasing.

"Ich Hab in Deinem Auge;" song. Franz. Uninteresting as far as the melody is concerned. "He Loves Me;" idyl. A. Jungmann. Founded on a familiar theme, but not happily constructed.

The last bar in the fourth line, page three, is an example of faulty construction. "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster;" scena from Weber's Oberon. In all the works of this great composer there is not one possessing more dramatic interest and a broader range of ideas than this truly grand scena. It is a study worthy of a great prima

donna, and can only be sung by such an artist. It is very handsomely published. "The Day When You'll Forget Me;" ballad. J. R. Thomas. Simple and pretty.
"Parting;" song. Mendelssohn. A lovely mel-

ody, dressed in such grace and beauty as will tell at once its origin.

"O Happy Remembrance;" song. A Lortzing. Another beautiful melody, with a mediocre accompaniment.

monter occarded merody, what a measure accom-paniment.

"The Last Greeting;" song. Emily Pitt. A plain-tive, interesting theme, with an appropriate accom-paniment. The change from the key of E flat mi-nor, in which the melody begins, to E flat major, in which it ends, is not, we think, a happy one.

"Are the Children at Home?" ballad. Virginia Gabriel. Very pretty, and full of sentiment and ex-pression.

"Are the Children at Home?" ballad. Virginia Gabriel. Very pretty, and fuil of sentiment and expression.

William Hall & Son publish the following:—
"The Gentie Troubadour," Ghiva's song from "Lurime," a delightful contraito song am one admirably suited to Mme. Testa's rich voice. It has all the freshness and charm about it that is so characteristic of Wallace.

"Where art Thou, Rudolph?" This is a ballad from the same opera, being part of the scena which ends with "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer."

"Home of My Heart," from the same opera, is a tenor solo, which is very beautiful but almost note for note with a solo in the "Mousquettures de da Reime," by Halevy.

Ascher, Rummel, Osborne and Favarger have all written elaborate fantasias on this opera, which are published by the same house.

W. A. Pond & Co, publish the following:—
"Musical Photographs;" a collection of teaching pieces arranged in a simple style from the most popular melodies of the day by D. Angelo. A very useful and well gotten up collection. It is varied to a large extent and comprises every possible style of musical work, arranged, as is stated, to suit the similest fingers.

"Mand Waltz;" J. Levy. A charming waltz of the Golfrey order, whence it probably first emanated.

"Let Me Pray Before 1 Die;" song. J. R. Thomas, A very pleasing melody, but the subject of the song, the story of a stowaway on an English steamer, is absurd.

"The Fairest Lilly There;" ballad. Henry Tucker.

absurd.
"The Fairest Lily There;" ballad. Henry Tucker.
Very good of its kind, which especially belongs to
the minstrel hall.
"Maxurka di Bravira;" for four hands. James
Best. Very brilliant, and one of the best four hand
studies we have seen during the term of our musical

review. "Sweet Geneviève;" song. Henry Tucker. Min-strel like, and bound to make a hit in cork opera.

"Jamie True," by J. H. McNaughton. It is also true that the music of this affair, if not trash, is not very far from it.

"The Trusting Heart;" song. A. Smith. Very good, A remniscence from English opera.

"Palermo Quadrilles." D'Albert. A very neat four hand arrangement of three popular quadrilles. They are good for beginners.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Theatrical affairs in and around the metropolis just at present, are exceedingly dull; present week bids fair to be the dullest, by long odds, that the city has experienced since the opening of the season. There is very little novelty, either musical or dramatic, vouchsafed us: but such as we are to be favored with smacks of the sensational element, and will doubtless prove acceptable to New York playgoers in these days of dramatic drought.

The present is the last week of Mr. Booth's

engagement in this city. During the week Mr. Booth will play Othello and Iago on alternate nights with Mr. Adams. On Monday evening next Mr. Adams takes his benefit, upon which occasion he will appear as Claude Melnotte, in "The Lady of

he will appear as visual nights?" at Wallack's. The Lauri troupe of paniominasts will inaugurate the sammer season at this house on Monday evening next with a new grotesque pantomine, which has been in active preparation for the past three months.

Lauri troupe of pantonimists will inaugurate the summer season at this house on Monday evening next with a negy grotesque pantonime, which has been in active preparation for the past three months.

"The Forty" at Niblo's will caper nimbly for but five nights longer. "Simbad ye salior" will be introduced to the public on Saturday evening, when the Clodoche troupe of grotesque dancers will have an opportunity of showing their "light fantastic" skill to Gothamites for the first time.

"Patrie" will be given to night at the Grand Opera House, after the original models used in its production in Paris. The scenery, what there is of it, will be entirely new, and the piece will have the great advantage of a strong cast.

The Theatre Français will be reopened on Saturday evening for a short season of opera bough, under the management of Mr. Gran. The season is immited to two weeks, with "La Vie Paristenne" on the opening night and Herve's renowned opera of "Chiperte" on Tuesday, as the attractions.

"The Hermit's Beil" and "Barbe Blene" are announced for repetition at the Fifth Avenue, the area, with Tostee and Irma in the leading voice. On Saturday evening Mile. Tostee makes her farewell appearance, in two pieces.

The new pantomime at the Olympic is improving with each successive representation, and will probably hold possession of the boards throughout the summer season.

"Robinson Crusoe," at Wood's Museum, is like-wise improving and is proving a trump card for the management. It, like the pantomime at the Olympic, bids fair to be one of the cool and enjoyable attractions during the summer.

The minutable Leffingwell opens this evening at The Tammany as the "Gushing Clorinda," and will, most assuredly, prove a most refreshing relief to the habituse of this establishment, who, of late, have been surfeited with nondescript plays and pantomimes, not to mention its delaye of dangerous gymmastics.

Tony Pastor, who is far ahead of the times, keeps pace with himself this week by presenting his time a Dutch one, done in En